

WON FROM DISASTER

SUCCESS AT TIMES FOLLOWS SEEMING ILL LUCK.

How the Baku Petroleum Deposits Were Discovered—A Drying Seal Disclosed 'Cape Nome's' Gold Secret. The Origin of Tinted Paper.

The Baku petroleum deposits, which have yielded millions of pounds' worth of fine oil, are situated in Russian Caucasus.

Years ago a number of cattle were placed on several tracts of land well covered with herbage. The animals, however, refused to feed at first, but later, in their hunger, they ate up the grass ravenously. All of them were taken ill, and a number died.

The cause of their death puzzled the owner for some time. In the long run he discovered, with the assistance of an Englishman, that below the meadows were rich oil springs which caused the grass to be poisoned with paraffin. The loss of his cattle brought a fortune.

A summer or two back a sea wall on the Suffolk coast was blown down during a strong gale, and when the tide rose many acres of low lying land were flooded by the sea. The farmers who rented the land were in despair, and in order to save their crops they started draining the water off.

Two days later the water sodden meadows were a sight wonderful to behold. They were one thick carpet of fine mackerel! A big school of the fish had swept in through the breach in the embankment and been carried to the fields by the incoming sea.

The farmers hired scores of carts to collect the mackerel, and within twenty-four hours the fish had been packed into boxes and were en route to Billingsgate, where they were sold for over £1000.

Starving, ill clad and bootless, Robert Hyams, a homeless Jew, wandered to the top of a lonely hill on the Yorkshire moors. There was a strong gale blowing from the east, and to protect himself from the cold blast he entered a big shed of wood and gorse on the summit which was used to store fodder for the sheep.

Stepping through the door, which opened to the eastward, he was astonished to find inside over sixty wild ducks, half stunned, but quacking violently. He slammed the door to and started catching the birds and wringing their necks.

The shed lay right in the flight lines of the myriads of wild ducks that come to Britain from the north, and, flying low in their hundreds, some of them had entered the door of the shed, which had been left open by the shepherds, and stunned themselves on the rear wall.

Hyams sold the lucky haul for a sum exceeding £8, and with this he was able to clothe himself respectably and thus find employment.

On the beach which fringes the precipices below Cape Nome there is now a prosperous city peopled by 40,000 miners, but at one time, and not so very long ago, the spot was uninhabited. The discovery of the gold in the district and its ultimate prosperity was entirely due to a seal.

Two American hunters had wounded the strange creature, and it led them a pretty dance across the ice and into an unknown bay, where the seal was killed after badly wounding one of the hunters.

In its death struggles the seal flung up the ground, and the hunters, to their agreeable surprise, found themselves on a golden strand—the richest one in the world.

The death of a mule brought great wealth to Frederick Butler, a Klondiker, who took part in the memorable "rush" to the gold fields of Yukon. He left his mule standing one day on a plot of land far away from the "claims," and another miner who had a grudge against his fellow digger shot the animal in the neck with his revolver.

The mule fell and in its agony kicked up the ground with its hoofs. When the owner returned he found several "nuggets" of strange weight and shape around the dead animal. He found the supposed pebbles and they proved to be nuggets of virgin gold. The mule had struck one of the veins in Klondike.

A similar case of gold being discovered in an animal occurred in Scotland. A dog, badly wounded by a gamekeeper's gun, scratched some gold on ground which was known as the Dunrobin gold near Golspie. Over £20,000 of the precious metal was washed out of the mine by the owner of the mangled dog.

Silver mines in Spain were discovered by a wounded animal. It is said that the famous diamonds at Kimberley were first discovered by a wide awake Boer by a dog he had shot.

The value of some hundreds of pounds was dug out of a portion of the ground by a Mr. Irwin of Kimberley. A few chanced to be a nugget of gold.

with its claws as it fled from its pursuer.

Subsequently it transpired that where the bird had been was a dried up stream and contained gold dust and small nuggets in large quantities.

Ramsgate harbor was once flooded with a mighty shoal of mullet, and when the dock gates were opened to allow a ship to pass into the inner basin the fish followed, and the basin became thick with them.

When the tide went down the authorities had the dock sluices opened and the water drained off. Over twenty cart loads of mullet of two pounds weight and upward were taken away from the floor of the basin, and their sale brought to the coffers of the Ramsgate council nearly £300.

A piece of blue dropped by accident into a vat of pulp was responsible for the production of blue tinted paper, and to this slight disaster the foundation of a great industry is to be traced.

The wife of William East, a poor paper maker, dropped a blue bag into one of her husband's pulp vats, and as a result the pulp assumed a blue tint.

East considered the paper to be a grave pecuniary loss, but when he sent it up to London it found a ready market. Indeed, it became so popular that East was asked to supply more. He did and eventually made a great fortune out of his "blue bag" paper.

A chemist of Nuremberg was pouring out some aquafortis from a bottle when a few drops fell upon a pair of gold rimmed spectacles, which he had recently purchased.

"That's a catastrophe," he called to his wife. "I've upset some aquafortis on my new specs."

"Has it spoilt them?" was the reply.

"Well," said the chemist, "the glass is corroded where the fluid touched it."

Then an idea struck him, and, getting a piece of window glass, he endeavored to etch thereon. He succeeded after many failures. By drawing designs on the glass with varnish and applying aquafortis he made them appear as on a gray background. For many years he kept his secret close and made a small fortune out of his designed glass. —Pearson's London Weekly.

THE PRICE OF TORTURE.

Eighteenth Century Punishments and the Costs Thereof.

Among the monuments of superstition which exist to this day, the traveler sees the "witch towers," the torture chambers and the collections of instruments of torture in various towns on the continent—notably at Nuremberg, Ratisbon, Munich and The Hague. But perhaps nothing brings the system more vividly before us than the executioner's tariffs still preserved. Four of these may be seen in the library of Cornell university and among them especially that issued by the archbishop elector of Cologne in 1757. On four printed folio pages, it enumerates in fifty-five paragraphs every sort of hideous cruelty which an executioner could commit upon a prisoner, with the sum allowed him for each, and for the instruments therein required. Typical examples from this tariff are the following:

| | Thalers. | Uth. |
|---|----------|------|
| 1. For tearing asunder with four horses | 5 | 26 |
| 2. For quartering | 4 | 26 |
| 3. For beheading and burning | 4 | 26 |
| 4. For strangling and burning | 4 | 26 |
| 5. For hanging the pile of wood and kindling | 4 | 12 |
| 6. For burning alive | 4 | 12 |
| 7. For breaking a man alive on the wheel | 4 | 12 |
| 8. For setting up the wheel with the body twisted in it | 2 | 12 |
| 9. For cutting off a hand or ear and burning | 2 | 12 |
| 10. For burning with a hot iron | 1 | 26 |
| 11. For beheading and placing the head upon a pike | 2 | 26 |
| 12. For beheading, twisting the body in the wheel and placing the head upon a pike | 6 | 26 |
| 13. For tearing a criminal before his execution with red-hot pinches—each tearing of the flesh | 1 | 26 |
| 14. For nailing a tongue or hand to the gallows | 1 | 26 |
| 15. For the first grade of torture | 1 | 26 |
| 16. For the second grade of torture, including setting the limbs afterward, with nails for same | 2 | 26 |

and so on through fifty-five items and specifications.—Andrew D. White in Atlantic.

The Enemies of Success.

Bright, cheerful hopeful thoughts and a strong belief in one's own ability to accomplish one's own ends are friends that will insure success. The ambitious person should learn as early in life as possible to pick out the friends and enemies of success, and in many cases it will be found that the greatest enemy resides within himself. Morbid thoughts, for example, are infinitely greater hindrances to success than opposition from outside, no real health, no beauty, no harmony, no real success can exist in the atmosphere of abnormal melancholy or morbid ideas. Overcome the enemies to success within yourself and you will have done much toward reaching the goal of your ambition.—London Answers.

True diplomacy is to get all you can with as much courtesy as you can.—Rev. Boyd Carpenter.

IMPORTANCE OF CARBON.

Without it or Its Equivalent We Could Have No Arc Light.

The electric arc light as now so commonly used is produced by the passage of a powerful electric current between the slightly separated ends of a pair of carbon rods, or carbons, about twelve inches long and from three-eighths to one-half inch in diameter, placed vertically and to end in the lamp. The lamp mechanism is so constructed that when no current is passing the upper carbon, which is always made the positive one, rests upon the lower by the action of gravity, but as soon as the electric current is established the carbons are immediately separated about an eighth of an inch, thus forming a gap of high resistance in the electric circuit, across which the current is forced, resulting in the production of intense heat. The ends of the carbons are quickly heated to incandescence, and by the heating action of the air are maintained in the form of blunt points. As the carbons burn away, the lamp mechanism keeps the upper one downward just fast enough to maintain the proper distance.

The carbons are not heated equally, the upper or positive one being heated the hotter. A small cup shaped cavity or "crater," ordinarily less than an eighth of an inch in diameter, is formed in its end, the glowing concave surface of which emits the greater part of the total light. In lights of the usual size something like half a horsepower of energy is concentrated in this little crater, and its temperature is limited only by the vaporization of the carbon. Carbon being the most refractory substance known, the temperature of the crater is the highest yet produced artificially and ranks next to that of the sun. It is fortunate that nature has provided us with such a substance as carbon, combining, as it does, the highest resistance to heat with the necessary electrical conductivity. Without carbon or an equivalent and none is known—we could have no arc light.—Charles F. Brush in Atlantic.

STOP IT.

Boasting of what you can do instead of doing it.

Thinking that life is a grind and not worth living.

Exaggerating and making mountains out of molehills.

Talking continually about yourself and your affairs.

Saying unkind things about acquaintances and friends.

Thinking that all the good chances and opportunities are gone by.

Thinking of yourself to the exclusion of everything and every one else.

Speculating as to what you would do in some one else's place and do your best in your own.

Gazing idly into the future and dreaming about it instead of making the most of the present.

Longing for the good things that others have instead of going to work and earning them for yourself.—Success.

A Hurricane.

The terrors of the deep were perhaps never more thrillingly set forth than in the description by a young lady who last year made her first trip abroad. She kept a diary, very much, says the New York Herald, like that of Mark Twain, when for seven days he recorded the fact that he "got up, washed and went to breakfast."

There was one important exception. When she crossed the channel the experience was so trying that she felt impelled to describe it. "I firmly resolved to stay on deck," she wrote, "although the tempest increased to such a frightful hurricane that it was only with the greatest difficulty that I could hold up my parasol."

A Wonderful Memory.

Hortensius, the Roman orator, could repeat word for word a book he had just read. On one occasion he made a wager with one Sienna and to win it went to an auction, remained all day and in the evening gave a list of all the articles sold, the prices paid for them and the names of the purchasers. The accuracy of his memory was in this case attested by the auctioneer's clerk, who followed the recapitulation with his book and found that in no case had the man of wonderful memory made a single mistake.

Manners.

Manners are of more importance than laws. In a great measure the laws depend on them. The law touches us but here and there and now and then. Manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine us, by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation, like that of the air we breathe. They give their whole color to our lives. According to their quality they aid morals, they supply them or they totally destroy them.—Burke.

A Bad Recollection.

First Barber—Where that hair-dresser must be a bad fellow! Second Ditty—Why? First Barber—When I asked him if he wanted an egg shampoo he jumped right out of the chair and made for the door!—Detroit Free Press.

Gainesville & Gulf Railway Company

Time Table in effect April 9, 1905.

| No. 6. Daily Except Sunday | No. 4. Daily | No. 2. Daily | STATIONS. | No. 1. Daily | No. 3. Daily | No. 5. Daily Except Sunday |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Lv A M | Lv P M | Lv A M | | Ar P M | Ar P M | Ar P M |
| 7 45 | 2 15 | | Fairfield | 1 20 | | 6 10 |
| 7 55 | 2 35 | | Irvine | 1 07 | | 6 00 |
| 8 00 | 2 45 | | Dungarvan | 1 00 | | 5 55 |
| 8 05 | 2 55 | | Southside | 12 55 | | 5 50 |
| 8 10 | 3 00 | | Hickman | 12 50 | | 5 45 |
| 8 15 | 3 10 | | Lake Simonton | 12 45 | | 5 40 |
| 8 30 | 3 30 | | Micanopy | 12 30 | | 5 30 |
| 8 35 | 3 40 | | Tacoma | 12 20 | | 5 10 |
| 8 45 | 3 45 | | Kirkwood | 12 15 | | 5 15 |
| 8 50 | 3 55 | | Clyatt | 12 10 | | 5 10 |
| 9 03 | 4 15 | | Wacahatchee | 12 00 | | 4 55 |
| 9 15 | 4 40 | | Rocky Point | 11 45 | | 4 40 |
| 9 45 Ar | 5 00 | | Gainesville | 12 30 | | 4 10 |
| 11 00 Lv | 6 15 Lv | 6 30 | | 9 20 | 10 10 Ar | 3 00 |
| 11 35 | 6 40 | 6 55 | Bellamy | 8 55 | 9 45 | 2 30 |
| 12 00 | 6 55 | 7 05 | Cyril | 8 40 | 9 30 | 1 50 |
| 12 20 | 7 08 | 7 12 | Graham | 8 32 | 9 22 | 1 30 |
| 12 40 | 7 15 Ar | 7 28 | Sampson City | 8 20 | 9 10 | 1 10 |
| | 9 50 | 10 50 | Palatka, G. S. & F. | 5 50 p | 6 00 a | |
| | 8 48 | 8 45 | Lake City, G. S. & F. | 7 04 p | 7 43 | |
| | 11 05 | 11 00 a | Tallahassee, S. A. L. | 1 48 p | | |
| | 3 55 a | 4 20 p | Valdosta, G. S. & F. | 4 40 p | 5 10 | |
| | 7 35 a | 7 55 p | Macon, G. S. & F. | 11 30 a | 12 40 a | |
| | | | Atlanta, C. of Ga. | 7 50 a | 9 00 | |
| Ar P M | Ar A M | Ar P M | | Lv A M | Lv P M | |

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| Depart For | GAINESSVILLE | Arrive From |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 6:00 p.m. Daily | High Springs and Intermediate Points | 8:30 a.m. Daily |
| 12:15 p.m. Daily | Ocala, Leesburg and Tampa, and Intermediate Points | 8:40 p.m. Daily |
| 2:00 p.m. Daily | Palatka, Jacksonville, North, East and West | 1:35 p.m. Daily |
| 12:05 p.m. Daily | High Springs, Waycross, Savannah, Brunswick, Albany, Atlanta, all Points North, East West | 3:15 p.m. Daily |
| 8:15 p.m. Daily | Rochelle, Micanopy and Citra | 9:55 a.m. Daily |
| 8:50 a.m. Daily ex. Monday | High Springs | 7:20 p.m. Daily ex. Sunday |

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Effective April 10, 1905.

| 2 Vestibule Trains East No. 34 No. 20 | North and West. No. 18 |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Lv Jacksonville, Fla. So. Ry. 9 20a 7 55p | Lv Jacksonville, Fla. So. Ry. 7 45p |
| Lv Jacksonville, Fla. So. Ry. 11 15a 10 40p | Lv Jacksonville, Fla. So. Ry. 10 30p |
| Lv Savannah, So. Ry. 1 30p 12 15a | Lv Macon, Ga. So. Ry. 8 00a |
| Ar Columbia, So. Ry. 6 55p 6 00a | Ar Atlanta, Ga. So. Ry. 5 20a |
| Ar Charlotte, So. Ry. 10 05p 9 55a | Ar Rome, Ga. So. Ry. 7 30a |
| Ar Greensboro, So. Ry. 12 55a 12 51p | Ar Dalton, Ga. So. Ry. 6 25a |
| Ar Danville, So. Ry. 2 05a 2 10p | Ar Chattanooga, Tenn. So. Ry. 9 45a |
| Ar Richmond, So. Ry. 6 55a 6 42p | Ar Lexington, Ky. Q. & O. 6 20p |
| Ar Lynchburg, So. Ry. 4 17a 4 20p | Ar Cincinnati, O. Q. & O. 7 40p |
| Ar Charlottesville, So. Ry. 6 02a 6 10p | Lv Cincinnati, O. Big Four 8 40p |
| Ar Washington, So. Ry. 9 45a 9 50p | Ar Chicago, Ill. Big Four 7 10a |
| Ar Baltimore, P. R. R. 11 30a 11 25p | Lv Cincinnati, O. Pa. Lines 8 55p |
| Ar W. Ph'del'ia P. R. R. 1 45p 2 35a | Ar Chicago, Ill. Pa. Lines 7 10a |
| Ar New York, P. R. R. 4 13p 6 30a | Lv Cincinnati, O. O. H. & D. 8 45p |
| | Ar Chicago, Ill. Monon 7 25a |
| No. 34—"New York and Florida Express." Daily Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car Port Tampa and Jacksonville to New York. | Lv Cincinnati, O. O. H. & D. 9 45p |
| No. 20—"Washington and Florida Limited." Daily Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car Jacksonville to New York. | Ar Toledo, O. O. H. & D. 8 30a |
| | Ar Detroit, Mich. P. M. 7 25a |
| | Lv Cincinnati, O. Pa. Lines 8 50p |
| | Ar Pittsburgh, Pa. Pa. Lines 8 55a |
| | Lv Cincinnati, O. Big Four 9 50p |
| | Ar Cleveland, O. Big Four 6 45a |
| | Lv Lexington, Ky. So. Ry. 8 50p |
| | Ar Louisville, Ky. So. Ry. 8 10p |
| | Ar St. Louis, Mo. So. Ry. 7 35a |
| | Ar Anniston, Ala. So. Ry. 9 40a |
| | Ar Birmingham, Ala. So. Ry. 11 45a |
| | Ar Memphis, Tenn. Frisco 8 05p |
| | Ar Kansas City, Mo. Frisco 9 40a |
| | Memphis, Tenn. 8 50p |
| | Hot Springs, Ark. 9 20a |
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